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Lowndes's The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, &c. 8 vols	,,	22 0
Kingston's The Fire Ships. 3 vols	,,	21 0
A. Trollope's The Westindies and the Spanish Main	,,	3 12
——— Doctor Thorne	,,	3 12
——— The Kellys and the O'Kellys	,,	3 12
Slaves of the Ring. 3 vols	,,	21 0
Julia Kavanagh's Adele—a tale	,,	3 12
Misses M. and R. Mcehan's the Haunted Castle.	,,	8 0
No Name. By Wilkie Collins. 3 vols	,,	21 0
Sala's The Baddington Peerage. 3 vols	,,	21 0
Comyn's Ellice—a tale	,,	7 4
The St. Aubyns of St. Aubyn. 2 vols	,,	15 12
The Daily Governess. 3 vols	,,	21 0
Jeafferson's Olive Blake's Good Work	,,	3 12
Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice	,,	7 8
Day's Down South; or an Englishman's Experiences at the Seat of the American War. 2 vols.	,,	15 12
Sornistor's The Country Gentleman. 3 vols	,,	21 0

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

FOR ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAFTSMEN—Comprising Instruments upon the newest and best principles of construction.

UNIVERSAL JOINT SUN DIAL, with edge bar Needle Compass, combined; four and half (4½) inches diameter, with Adjusting Screws, two Spirit Levels;—Lunar Table of Meridional variation and printed directions for adjusting the instruments so as to obtain correctly the exact time of day throughout the year. Rs. 25.

UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS, similar to the above, but smaller. Rs. 9 and 65.

NOTE.—The above Instruments are each fitted in a strongly bound Mahogny Box.

SETS OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, German Silver, in best Mahogny Boxes, each containing: double jointed 6-inch Compass with Shifting Pen and Pencil Legs, and Lengthening Bar, Hair Spring Compass, Bow Pen and Bow Pencil, two Drawing Pens (Ivory handles), Cutting Knife, double bar Ivory Ruler, Ivory Protractor, Ivory Sector, six whole Cakes of Colors, fine quality, an assortment of Brushes, Drawing Pencils, Indian Rubber, Drawing Pins, &c. Rs. 75.

☞ The most complete set of Instruments, &c. *(all of the best quality)* ever offered at the price. Several of these boxes on hand.

SMALL SETS OF INSTRUMENTS, six inch Compass with Pen and Pencil Legs, Marker, one Drawing Pen, double bar Ruler, protractor, six Cakes of Water Colors, Brushes, &c. Rs. 10.

HALF SET OF INSTRUMENTS, one Compass with Reversing Pen and Pencil to fit, complete. Rs. 2.

N.B.—The affair is intended for Schools; it is used in all the Elemary Schools of England, and is cheap and useful.

COLORBOXES, ten Colors and Brushes. Rs. 1.

CHALKCOLORS with Crayon, &c., in a box. Rs. 1.

DRAWING PENCILS, six selected with Rubber and Drawing Pen. Rs. 1.

HERBERT & Co.,

(Rampart Row, near where the Apollo Gate stood.)

THE underfal charges which have come about in the prices and quality of all European manufactures, has induced HERBERT & Co. to alter their mode of Trading to meet the exigence of the times.

The flowing revised list of Stock and Prices will be foungreatly to the advantage of buyers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

PIANOFORTES.—Each Rupees 175, 240, 350, 400, 600, 700, 900, 1,200, 1,500, and 2,500.

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BAND INSTRUMENTS for Brass Bands only, (wiout reeds) viz: for performers of 8 men Rs. 800, 12 men Rs. 1,120, 16 men Rs. 1,475, 20 men Rs. 1,800, and 24 men Rs. 2,400.

All kinds and sizes in stock.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Reed Bands (Brass and Reed together) in sets suitable for any number of performers from 12 to 48 men.

N. B.—All appurtenances for Band Instruments kept in stock.

VIOLINS of rare quality, both of tone and appearance, from Rs. 40 to 120.

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All the modern improvements in amusing Ornaments, to be had cheap.

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ARTIST'S AND DRAFTSMEN'S REQUISITES.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND OFFICE REQUISITES.

TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c. of all kinds.

STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND SUNDRIES.

N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co., Bombay, beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *via* the Cape and per Overland route.

The Library of Books will be found to contain most of the new publications of the day—some of special interest to residents in India. The following have just been added, received Overland:—

CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURES, a Series of Illustrations, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilded Rims, Clasps and Ornamental Mediæval Covers. The Frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite Photograph of a sacred picture, painting by one of the old masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. Rs. 12.

THE LADIES' CHURCH SERVICES,

Admirably suited for a Marriage, or for a Birth-day Gift.

The above is an exquisite *work of Art*. It is bound in Ivory, either plain, or with a Cross, or with the sacred Monogram, beautifully carved in Ivory on the front covers of the Book. The views, corners, and clasps are richly Electro-Silvered; the Book is illuminated with Mediæval Frontispiece to each Service and to the Lessons. Price Rs. 30.

☞ A neat Morocco case, lined with silk, accompanies each of these Books.

H

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 26th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 06/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	122 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	149 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
ent Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,900 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	550 per share	Rs. 2,900 pm. p.
Spinnstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	[share. Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pittyajpinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 230 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 20) disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 2,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2, 00 disc

GOVERNMENT SEC RITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan	1835-36	} 92
" Loan	1842-43	
" Loan	1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		109½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10.3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Cuselas	" 390
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-franc Pieces	" 208
Bar Silver	" 196½
Gold Leaf	" 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 5s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d.	
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (25th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (rendy.)	Rs.	505 to 507
New Dhollera, (rendy.)	"	500 to 502
New Bhoomnugur, (ready.)	"	500 to 502
New Oomravuttee	"	455 to 460
New Comptа	"	465 to 470
New Dharwar Sind	"	555 to 560
New Bansee and Nuggur	"	445 to 455
New Veeravul	"	450 to 465
New Khandeish	"	435 to 445
New Punrchee	"	465 to 470
New Accote	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	455 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,695.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-13 to 6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-5 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to June 1863.	From 7th June 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	37,731	312	38,973
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 16th June 1863.	From 17th to 23rd June 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	36,965½	243 *	11½	37,208½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 16th June 1863.	From 17th to 23rd June 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,006½	...	26,006½
" 1862-63	31,966	153	32,119
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	3,906½	10	3,916½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 136
Do. 1862-63 ..... 5,989½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 " 494
DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 17TH TO 23RD JUNE 1863. Chests
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *Columbian* 153
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *Columbian* 10
Total... 163

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 24th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 Do. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1 Do. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11⅞d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¾ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Kangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 19th June 1863. Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) " The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland } On demand...1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland }
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℘ cent ℘ annum.

do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."*
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
" " 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" " 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" " 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" " 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" On demand ....
On Scotland do. .... } 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Ireland do. ....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... }
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted on Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, no commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
" 3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-56 cts. "
" 3 Do. Do. ... " 2-53 " "
" On Demand..... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,58S 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.
The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are :—
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on Demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 25	Punjaub	Rice	Calcutta 25 April.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Punjaub*, from Calcutta.—On the 6th instant, in Lat. 6-47 S., Long. 82-20 E., signalized the American ship *Sarah Howland*, and the British ship *Countess of Minto*, both steering to the Northward.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
June 23	Coringa (s)	Blackmore	Kurrachee & Persian Gulf.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.—Captain Glasspoole ; Dr. Brink ; Mr. Hill, Major Carnegie ; Mr. Daubeny ; Mr. Seedhouse ; Mr. Bancroft ; Mrs. Cotton ; Mr. and Mrs. Gopinath Sudasew ; and ninety-nine natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Castilian*, C. Velburn, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—19 bags Coffee, 28¼ cwt., Deejee Pramjee ; 126 cases Gum Olibanum, 274 cwt. 22 lbs., Stoehr, Prieger and Co. ; 26 bags Black Pepper, 80½ cwt., Frangopalo Agelasto and Co.
Shannon.—122 packages Coffee, 212½ cwt., Stewart and Co.
Conway.—51 boxes Aloes Socotra, 27½ cwt., Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy ; 958 pieces Sandalwood, 192 cwt., 1 qr. 7 lbs, W. Nicol and Co. ; 15 packages Mustaky, 9½ cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Henry Moore.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Varsey Malljee.
Bulwark.—1 package Old Table, 2 boxes old Printed Books, W. Nicol and Co.
Africana.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Govind Hurry ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hurjeesoy Chooneelall ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt, Dyall Munjee.
Douglas Castle.—20½ bales Cotton, 103½ cwt., Tulla Morar.
Albion.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Ravurgur Coovergur ; 150 bales Cotton, 475 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur
Dalkeith.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Star of Brunswick.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur and Co. ; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Mahomed Perara and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.
Glen Maiden.—201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Bhicajee Muncherjee and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Eluljee Framjee and Co.
Leuchow.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.
Auchneagh.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.
Zulaika.—43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Tezram Pemraz.
Nagasaki.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Govind Girdhur.
Belle Isle.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Z boak.—600 bags Linseed, 990 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.
Smith.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bhuwadass Gungaram ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khetsey Sewjee.
Pratis.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
Stard.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.
Fleur de Lis.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Esack David.
Peter Maxwell.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Bapoo Viram.
Margaret Blais.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Rugoonathjee Ramdass.
Clifton Belle.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt, Ravagur Coovergur.

For Havre.

Mina.—27 bales Orchillaweed, 94½ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer Columbian.—13 chests M. Opium, 185 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons ; 61 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Dassoon and Co. ; 8½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtabhoy Ameerjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—3 cases Curry Powder and Mango Pickles, Leggatt and Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 185 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Sundries, Atmaram Cooverdass ; 1 case European Saffron, 100 lbs., Bhanjee Kessowjee.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 150 cases Tea, 1,700 lbs., Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.
Conway.—200 packages Cloves, 27¾ cwt., Ruttey Lucha.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Tespall.
Albion.—201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Bhicajee Muncherjee and Co.
Americana.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Pemboy Hemabhoy.
Rajah of Cochin.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Narwanjee Nesserwanjee.
Dalkeith.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co. ; 158 bags Linseed, 237 cwt., Man ckjee and Muncherjee and Co.
Star of Brunswick.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Tulla Nagsey.
Sea Queen.—900 bundles Linseed, 450 cwt., Deejee Walljee and Co.
Glee Maiden.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Cursetjee Edulje ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Rustomjee Jaseer ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dadd and Co.
Morning Light.—268 packages Munjee's, 389½ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.
Norah Greame.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Lyee Cutchra ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Framjee Jaseer Daver ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., John Cyer and Co.
Zobaah.—600 bags Surasee Seed, 900 cwt., Hajee Khimjee ; 600 bags Surasee Seed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jaraz.
Peter Maxwell.—50½ bales Cotton, 176½ cwt., Baerdass Ambaidass.
South.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Venayeck and Furdoonjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cass ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.
Venus.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., A. Beland Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckhmeedass Gopaldass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,700 cwt., A. Bell and Co.
Africana.—200 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co. ; 103 bales Cotton, 360½ cwt., Tulla Nagsey ; 205 bales Cottou, 717 cwt., Woomray Velljee and Co. ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee.
John Linn.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Faizmahomed Essa and Co.
Southern Belle.—240 bales Cotton, 8 cwt., M. and P. Byramjee Cola.
British India.—500 bales Cotton, 1,7 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Auchneagh.—6 cases Sundries, Finlay Scott and Co.
Floating Light.—60 bales Cotton, 0 cwt., Ranna Roysee.
Belle Isle.—6 bales Cotton, 20 cwt., Goculdass Cursondass.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—625 bags Jinjy Seed, 602½ cwt., J. Siegfried and Co. ; 17 bags ffee, 25½ cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co. ; 50 bags ffee, 78 cwt., Roychund Khimchund.

For Falmouth.

Alexander.—100 half bales Cotton, 17 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—580 bundles Linsi, 290 cwt., Lee and Brown.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—31 chests M. Opm, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 10 chs M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Mundlall ; 81 chs M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 1 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Hurdoty ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hocumchun Sewnath ; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimoy Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—66 chests M. Opm, 140 lbs. each, Callliandass Nusserwanjee and Co. ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebrahim ; 6 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Fuleher, Cooper and Co. ; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlaii Motlall.

For Madras.

Steamer *Columbian*—1 case China Silk Pie Goods, 90 pieces, Hajee Abastar Hajee Taleb.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Silver Dollar, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	
3.	Dalhousie	
4.	Goolanar	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	
8.	Hornet (s.) Dayman	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985	Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. ane 8)
1191	Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 11)
1047	Mystery, Stap—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 23)
784	Shannon, Hems

Bombay Government has been advised
or H. Green, Political Superintendent
North-West Frontier, Jacobabad, that
eived reliable intelligence of the storm
ure of Herat, by the veteran Ameer
ahomed.

NEWS LETTERS.

GUZERAT, *21st June* 1863.

continues to fall throughout the Province.
nine inches have fallen in several parts of
and Broach Collectorates, while there have
ely five in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Col-
Rivers and nullahs are commencing to fill,
traffic has been suspended.

om Bombay come in most irregularly; at times
t all, for a day or two, while at others, two
mails come in together. The Guzerat mails
ed by rail from Bulsar, so that the irregu-
t occur at places beyond that station.
mway connecting Kurjan, a railway station,
hara, an important town in the Guicowar's
is being progressed with rapidly under the
dence of Mr. Blades; twenty-four miles, out of
already available to the public, who, consi-
quick and cheap mode of carriage offered to
ist in following the primitive mode of con-
ther through ignorance, or a combination to
undertaking.

DARJEELING, *June* 9.

e have, just now, plenty of rain, plenty of
plenty of mists, plenty of temper, plenty of
Justicia,—plenty of cbery ting got,
ing." We want wisdom, we want patience, we
king before speaking. We have plenty of the
re, but little, if anything, of the *suaviter in*
he manager of one plantation is employing
turn the coolies off another plantation. The
Judge has handed the Magistrate up to
t for insubordination, and all dogs in Dar-
going mad. Timber is looking up; shingles
ng smaller by degrees and beautifully less;
erience melting moments under the influence
Physics, [illegible] are multiplying;
ng, not under volcanic influence, but with
f speculation; hundreds of acres put down
e prospectuses take unto themselves wings
o no one knows where. Such is the enu-
facts and fables requiring elucidation, and to
give my attention, and will shortly (if you
m and will admit such sublunary things in
able paper,) address you more fully.—*Eng-*
une 16.

LUCKNOW, *June* 15.

e had two goods showers of rain, and the
ging about promise more, meanwhile the at-
greatly improved, and I am glad to learn
provement has extended to the neighbouring
pecially those west of Lucknow.
young officers, one of the 23d and the other
, who were charged nearly a year ago under
5 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code, are to
to trial at Fyzabad. Lieutenant Hill, Dis-
tendent of Police Lucknow, will act as Go-
prosecutor.
have heard, some time ago, of a proposal to
Heavy Battery of Artillery from Lucknow
illy. The orders of Government are said to
at last prohibiting this movement, so that the
Artillery at this station stand fast.
t of the appointment of Major Wilkinson,
Hussars, to the Oudh Commission, is at last
He is to succeed Lieutenant De Montmorency
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; the
joins the Hyderabad Residency.
Crommelin's property goes to the hammer
n the eve of his departure from Lucknow.
, now in the Punjab, is spoken of as the
Delhi Gazette, June 18.

LOCAL.

uary return of the past week shows a slight
the preceding return. Casualties from
very high, being 46 to 28 of the week pre-
ver 146 deaths to 136 of last week, and
bability cases 10 to 24. Small-pox is not
42 deaths only having occurred to 63 of the
; Still-born cases 13. The total number
the island during the week is 360.
wing is a classified table of the casualties :—

ORFANS.		PARSEES.	
	0	Fever	2
	0	Cholera	3
	4	Small-pox	3
		Other diseases	9
ROPEANS.		JEWS.	
	1	Fever	1
	0	Cholera	0
		Other diseases	0
NDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
	97	Fever	2
	20	Cholera	2
	12	Other diseases	6
ULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
	42	Fever	0
	6	Cholera	0
	9	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. past 10 years.
ox	42	10
	46	53
	18	3
	146	125
system	9	11
	1	1
ory system	17	23
ary system	34	37
y	40	21
ts	3	3
iseases	5	6
Total...	360	295

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

wing Statement showing the Gross and Net
account of Income Tax and Stamp Re-
e Presidency of Bombay, including Sind,
Nimar, during the month of May 1863, is
general information :—

ss	Rs. 4,13,538
efund	1,926
Net Amount...	4,11,612
	Rs. 2,92,198
efund	3,900
Net Amount...	2,88,298

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Castle, 24th June 1863.

EATHER REPORT.

(From 1st to 15th June.)

The fall of rain in the Colaba Collectorate
erable and reasonable; the sowing operations
progressing and in some Districts they are
pleted. The pluviometer varies from 7
nts to 12 inches 18 cents. Health, good.
The fall of rain has been seasonable and
Sowing operations commenced throughout
divisions. The pluviometer varies from
cents to 16 inches 60 cents, the highest
Cholera has lately made its ap-
Bandora and Versovah; the other districts
torate are healthy.
In this Collectorate the monsoon fairly set
ual time, and the rain fell rather heavily in
n Districts. The cultivators have been
commence sowing operations and prepare
r plantation. In some places there has
n no rain; in Surat 5 inches 84 cents is
Fever prevails at Bagwarra, but all the
ts are reported free from epidemic.
The monsoon seems to have commenced
this Collectorate on the 8th June, on which
r less rain fell throughout all the districts
The fall of rain varies from three cents
he villages to 3 inches and 23 cents. The
public health is reported good.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FRACTURE OF A LEG.—An Inquest was
sday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, to inquire
umstances connected with the death of one
affran. From the evidence of Mr. C. Hal-
ean Constable, it appeared that the deceased
zaan, and was latterly residing in the Dun-
At about half-past eleven, on the night
Friday the first of May last, the deceased
t to his house in a buggy by a policeman
him Memkhar. She complained that her
broken. In consequence of a statement
r, he arrested the man (produced before the
ohn James, a seaman of the *Ajdaha*, in a
tioned by the complainant. He was lying
and under the influence of drink. Mr. Hal-
im that he should arrest him on a charge of
ren the leg of the Seedee woman. He said that
o such thing; that they were skylarking,
deceased was running away from him, and
he ladder at the back of the house, which he
to witness. The house was a brothel kept
ee Berbee, a Mussulmanee. There was a
the room where James was, who said she
ing of the injury sustained by the Seedee
Witness took James into custody, and placed
morning in presence of the deceased; who
she had no complaint against him. Mr. Hal-
d James before Mr. Edgington at ten o'clock
Friday the 1st May, and Mr. Edgington
il from him. He was placed next day before
, Magistrate of Police. He was remanded
o time till the 11th June, when witness
registers that the woman was in a low state.
ireas then bound James to appear when
m his own recognizance of Rs. 500. Mr. An-
d apothecary of the Hospital, was of opinion
that the deceased died from the combined effect of th
fracture and of diarrhœa.

VERDICT,—"The deceased died in consequence of a
fracture of the left leg; how caused, the evidence is not
sufficient to show."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—25TH JUNE 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Mr. C. J. Hewett, Inspector of Water
Works, was charged with assaulting one Shaik Ally,
a butler. On the charge being proved against the de-
fendant, His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of
seven rupees, and ordered that out of the fine three
rupees be paid to the plaintiff.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Jaitha Jadowjee was
yesterday committed by His Worship to take his trial
at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court,
on a charge of offering a gift of four hundred rupees
to Malloo Cookjee, Police Havildar No. 23, to induce
him to screen Khemjee Currumchund, who was charged
with the crime of murder.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—George Anderson, John Brown,
Thomas Carpenter, Robert May, and Bernard Dickson,
seamen of the British ship *Africana*, were brought up
on Friday last, charged with being absent without
leave on Wednesday and Thursday, and also with re-
fusal of duty.

Captain Jacob K. Hatfield, Master of the British ship
Africana, stated that all the prisoners were articled
seamen of that ship. At about 11 o'clock on
14th inst. they were brought ashore to see a Magistrate.
On Wednesday they were before the Shipping Master
who ordered them to go on board. They refused, and
when he (the Captain) ordered them they refused.
Since then the prisoners have not been on board. Up
to this time they had been very good men, the prose-
cutor said, and he wished them to go on board to work.

The prisoners said the Captain had promised them
their discharge, and the Shipping Master had told them
so. They all refused to return to their duty.

His Worship advised them to return to their duty,
but they refused, and were sentenced to four weeks'
imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Cor-
rection, and to forfeit two days' pay for each day's ab-
sence without leave.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS.—Balloo Peerajee,
who stands charged with stealing Rs. 78-15-0 from a
recovery sepoy, named Calledass Wusta, aged fourteen
years, was found guilty of the offence upon the evi-
dence of the Police Constable who arrested him, and
was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing
Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy driver, named
Hektoolá Mahomed Ally, was placed at the bar, upon
the information of Baba Jan Bapoo, charged with driving
his buggy along the Esplanade road, in a manner so rash
and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for
the safety of others, and thereby injuring one Kowjee
Lalla.

From the evidence of the policeman Baba Jan Bapoo,
it appeared that yesterday morning, at about eight
o'clock, he saw the prisoner driving his buggy along
the Esplanade road. The horse was at a gallop. A
person was knocked down. Policeman ran and seized
the horse.

His Worship fined the prisoner five rupees.

TORTURING A HORSE.—Muckun Bhowan was placed
at the bar, charged with torturing a horse on the Mar-
ket road, on the 25th instant. The Magistrate, on the
prisoner pleading guilty to the charge, fined him three
rupees.

THEFT.—Bheemee woman was placed at the bar,
charged with stealing certain gold ornaments of the
value of forty-six rupees and eight annas, the property
of one Essoo Govind.

Bhagoo woman stated that she lived in Funnuswaddy.
The property was hers. Essoo was her husband. Four
days ago, at about seven P. M., she saw the property
safe, but afterwards she missed the ornaments. On
information being given to the police, the prisoner was
seized on Wednesday last.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be impri-
soned for fourteen days with hard labour in the Com-
mon Jail.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Wednesday, 24th June 1863.

BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGIS-
TRATE OF POLICE, AND CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER,
MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE
PORT.)

THE "PATTERSON."—The Marine Court composed
as above, re-assembled this day noon, pursuant to ad-
journment, to enquire into the circumstances connected
with the loss of the British ship *Patterson*.

Capt. Joseph Shepherd was sworn and examined.—I
am in command of the screw steamer *Relegraph*. I
saw the *Pelwaun* by orders of the owners to the wreck
of the *Patterson* on the 5th June. I reached the wreck
between [illegible] inside the Outer Light Ship. Light-house bore
N. by E.; Outer Floating Light N. W. by N. ¼ N., and
the ship was in seven and a half fathoms of water, dis-
tant about two miles or two miles and a half from the
Outer Light. The wreck was on its broad side, masts
in the water, top sails, top gallant sails, and Royals set.
The ship's port quarter was above water, and the ship's
head was seaward. I should say that the yards were not
quite square but a little canted. I could see that the
top sails were set, and the heads of the top gallant
masts were out of water occasionally. The port quarter
was out of water, and as the ship lifted, a good bit of the
body of the ship and the copper were visible. I could
see very near to the keel, but not the slightest sign of
injury,—clean as could be. I lowered a boat and pull-
ed partly round the ship, and then I returned to Bom-
bay. I went down again on the morning of the 6th
June in the *Telegraph*, and found the *Patterson* thump-
ing on the Thull Shoal. The steamer *Pehlwan* had
a hawser port to her. The foremast and mainmast had
gone entirely, and the mizen mast had gone at the
mast head. The wreck was upright; the masts lying
across her, and the sea washing over the decks. I
went on board the wreck and found the houses had
washed off the upper deck, and the water was washing
up the cabin way in the after part of the ship.
It struck me that hatchway was under the after house.

John Dawson was re-called, re-sworn, and re-exam-
ined.—I don't recollect the *Patterson* striking the ground,
but somewhere about 9 o'clock there was a shock like a
case or a bale falling down. I was on the forecastle
head at the time. I heard a report that the ship had
struck the ground. All hands were at the pumps at
that time. I could not say if the ship leaked more after
the shock. I did not feel that shock before the vessel
began to leak. Soundings were taken now and then;
six, seven and five fathoms—never less than five
fathoms. Sailmaker and some of the seamen hove lead.

Mr. Edward Collins being sworn, said.—I am super-
intendent of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's
Flotilla. On the 5th June I went to the wreck of the
Patterson in the steamer *Pehlwan* about 3 P. M. I
found her canted over with the port quarter out of water,
head down. I could just see the head of the mizen top-
sail as the ship lifted. Then I ran back to Bombay for
a supply of hawsers. I left again at 11-30 P. M., and
got alongside the wreck at daylight. I found is about
four miles from the Outer Light Ship inside of Kenery,
about the usual position. The ship was on the port side upper-
most; the whole of the port side visible from the keel
to the rail. Light Ship bearing from N. N. W. to N. W.
I made a hawser fast to the port quarter of the wreck,
and I examined the whole of the port side and found it
as perfect as could be. I then had all the rigging cut
away on the port side, and immediately all three of the
masts parted, and the ship came up right directly. I
could walk fore and aft the deck, except now and then
when the sea washed over the deck amidships. When
the carpenter cut away the fore rigging, the ship came
up so fast that in stepping from the bow on to the fore-
castle I fell over to leeward, and my attention was at
once attracted by the starboard anchor, which was
hanging about six feet below the cat head by the stop-
per. The water did not leave sufficiently to enable me
to see whether the anchor had injured the side. The
ship was in five fathoms and a half, and smooth bot-
tom. I found the deck house in midships was gone:
the main hatch had blown open. The deck around the
main hatch was all started. The after deck house was
washed away and the after hatch open. I went down the
after hatch; there every thing was in confusion,—bags of
coffee, camphor, and a stock of various descriptions. We
then towed about five miles straight in. As the tide
came in, the wind and sea increased, causing the ship
to strike heavily. At 3 P. M. she was settling down
fast, until the water came over her rail. About 4 P. M.
she struck very heavily aft, causing both stern port and
rudder to rise a good five feet. I was on board the
Patterson all this time, and by the time the boat came
to us from the steamer the poop deck of the *Patterson*
was all but covered. After getting on board the
steamer we saw the poop deck wash up and go away.
We ran in for shelter, and at daylight next morning
went out again, but never saw the hull of the *Patterson*
again.

Mr. Robert Tucker on being sworn, said.—I was
the pilot of the *Patterson* on the 4th June. I tripped
my second anchor at 1 o'clock, and took the *Patterson*
under all plain sail to sea. Both anchors were secured
before we reached the Inner Light Ship. Both anchors
were catted and fished, and the cables ranged. I left
the *Patterson* between half-past 4 and 5 o'clock—
nearly 5. I left the *Patterson* with Kenery bearing
E. by S., and the Outer Light Ship in one with the
Light House in 7 fathoms water. The *Patterson* was
then laying S. S. W. ½ W. I should say that she was
rather crank, but nothing to be alarmed at whatever.
I have been out many more cranker ships than that.
The crew appeared to be all sober, and there was no-
thing that I could see irregular at all. The Captain
gave the crew one glass of grog only when I was on
board. It was last quarter ebb when I left the ship.

John Campion was re-called, re-sworn, and re-exam-
ined.—I was at the wheel on board the *Patterson*
from half-past 4 before the pilot left, and remained there
until 6, when I was relieved by a man named Charles
Tubb. The ship was laying about S, and by W. and
from that to S. S. W. from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock. I
went to the wheel a little after 8 again, and the ship
was going about S. by W., ½ W., and I remained at
the wheel until we left her at very near 2 o'clock. I can
say when the ship was put about for Bombay. She
was wore round. The course steered was north after
we wore, and N. b. W. and N. N. W. running before it.
As soon as she was going down upon us, she was steer-
ed for the land about N. N. E. I heard them say she
had struck, but I never felt it. This was after she was
wore round a "goodish" piece, and we were standing
in for the land.

The Court adjourned till Friday (this day.)

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD:)

For settlement of Issues.

226 The Elphinstone Land and Press Company *vs.* David Stewart.

275 Thomas Williams *vs.* Hurry Bhanjee.

278 Jamsetjee Adurjee *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

283 Chimundass Madhowdass *vs.* Reegoomull Purcharam and others.

284 Homraz Rowjee *vs.* Bhanjee Moorajee.

For final disposal.

277 Ootumchund Suntdass *vs.* Khoopchund Bhagchund.

279 John Andrew Baumbach *vs.* Thomas Clifton Alban.

280 Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Jaikissondass Hurkissondass.

281 Cursetjee Edduljee and another *vs.* Pallonjee Jewanjee.

282 Bachierdass Manchund *vs.* Hurrychund Jewraz.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

83 Byramjee Dorabjee *vs.* William Loudon.

91 Mooljee Cawnjee *vs.* Khooshall Dewchund.

95 Hajee Abdool Gufoor bin Mahomed Hoossain Dawood *vs.* Abdool Rahim alias Bala Miya Mahomed Hoossain Dawood.

75 Allaruckia Soomar and another *vs.* Charles Forjett.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 25th June 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

Edduljee Dadabhoy *vs.* Bhiccoyjee, widow, for hearing.

Bhiccoyjee widow, &c. *vs.* Ruttonjee Bomonjee do.

Nanu Tarra Naiqueen *vs.* Khojah Allaruckia Soomar, for hearing.

Ruttonjee Manockjee *vs.* Futtay Babee, for hearing.

Hormusjee Bomonjee Kaka *vs.* Parvutteebaee, widow, for hearing.

Gurmoba Ballajee *vs.* Soonder Bapoojee and others, for hearing.

25th June 1863. GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—24TH JUNE 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Vurdhman Poonsee vs. Captain D. Taylor, Master of the ship "Fluer de Lis."

BOAT HIRE.—This suit was instituted to recover the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight rupees, being the balance of an account of two hundred and ninety-four rupees, less the sum of ninety-six rupees, admitted as due by the defendant. The claim was based on account of loss sustained by plaintiff in consequence of defendant having illegally and wrongfully detained the boats of the former, alongside his ship, from the 25th to the 30th of May 1863, both days inclusive.

Mr. Acland appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Acland stated the case. The bill of two hundred and ninety-four rupees was made up of the following items, namely: Three boats daily on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of May, at the respective rates of Rs. 15, Rs. 17, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per day, and two boats on the 29th and 30th idem at Rs. 22 and Rs. 20 respectively. These exorbitant charges were repudiated by the defendant, as also any liability attached to him, with the exception of two boats, which he allowed, and which were struck out of the amount sued for.

Mr. Acland said that Act 4 of 1841, was supplemented with a list of Fares, which was published by the Court of Petty Sessions, and the infringement of which rendered the offender liable to a fine, not exceeding Rs. 20, upon conviction before a Magistrate.

The plaintiff had, it appeared, no personal knowledge of the detention. He denied being owner of the boats, and stated that the Cargo consisted of Cotton, marked with a "V." or a "V. P." in a diamond. There was an entry in the measuring book on the 26th May of 126 bales of Cotton. He did not go on board the ship himself, but the broker was employed by him, and the Captain had agreed to pay the *current rate* for the boats detained. Passnotes were obtained from the Customs for the Cotton (Mr. Acland produced two Passnotes from the Customs' dated the 29th May). Plaintiff had no personal interview with dubash, till broker and dubash had spoken to him about the delay, for which he blamed the broker. In his conversation with his dubash, he said the boats would be unloaded in a day or two. The broker, when he spoke to him, referred to the dubash. Plaintiff then told broker, that if boats were not soon unloaded, the captain would have to pay boat hire. He had never heard of any *strike* in the harbour among the Sedees or Coolies.

The Fouzdar was defended by his Counsel Dr. Reid.

Sheriff Husson vs. John Whittaker.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and twenty-three rupees, being the balance of an account of Rs. 238-12, out which Rs. 115 had been paid, for 59 candies and 11 pharas of Chunam.

The defendant, plaintiff in the above cause, said that he believed he was indebted to Dewjee Ramjee in the above amount, and not to the plaintiff. He was ready to admit the claim if Dewjee Ramjee did not come on him again for it, as he had ordered it of him.

Dewjee Ramjee said he had ordered it of plaintiff, according to the defendant's wish.

Verdict for plaintiff for full amount claimed.

SHOLAPORE ADAWLUT.

12th June 1863.

(BEFORE HON'BLE G. A. HOBART, SESSION JUDGE.)

Vithulrao Goondi (Fouzdar of Sholapore) was tried before the Session Judge of Sholapore, on two different counts: first, that he, having committed the offence of intentionally fabricating the false evidence, and secondly, that he, being a public servant, and being as such public servant, framed a document, which he knew or believed to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing to be likely that he would thereby cause, injury to a person.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:

Bearing in mind the terms of the charge under each heading, one of the most material questions to be decided is, whether the accused knew or believed the scoring under of the word "bhingar" in the writing recorded No. A in the case would convey an incorrect description, as to some portion of it, of the articles of which the writing purports to be a correct list. It seek from the evidence that when the list of articles being written, several persons were assembled together, and a rather cursory inspection of the articles being made by them, more careful inspection having been previously made by the Fouzdar and the writer of the list and others, some dispute arose as to whether it did not be correct to write down some of the articles as "bhingar" instead of "katura." Opinions differed; but leading to the importunity of Venkutrao Vukeel, the writer entered the articles on the list as "bhingar," the understanding, it would seem, that the term was till liable to correction by the Fouzdar if he should consider it incorrect. Next day, the lot of articles have been the previous afternoon removed to the chowree the Fouzdar was shewn the list prepared, as above stated and expressed his opinion that it was incorrect to entitle articles as "bhingar," the people who made the more careful inspection of the articles, and in addition a "bar" or coppersmith (the articles as to which the dispute arisen being of metal) were then sent for to the chowree, and the Fouzdar asked them which was the no correct term as a description of articles, whether it would be "katura" or "bhingar." They do not seem to have known the difference between the terms, and even the "kasar" (who there is no reason to believe was specially selected from among the men of his own caste to support the Fouzdar's view of the question, it was sent for rather with a view to clear up the dispute point, prevention or remedy. Cold, dry winds, have the effect of checking the action of the skin, and when we remember that while walking on level ground in the scorching heat of the plains, three or four miles at the least are required to promote free perspiration, the amount of exercise necessary in a climate like this, notwithstanding the up and downs which the pedestrian has to encounter, must be proportionably larger. If people here would keep this fact in view, and act on it, they would, instead of finding the air harsh and raw, pronounce it refreshing and bracing. Horse exercise, although a great many indulge in it, we do not consider so conducive to health as walking. On the back of a horse, the upper portions of the body receive all the motion, and where the organs situated in that part are unhealthy, the stimulus given to them at the expense of the lower extremities must be prejudical. In walking, all parts of the body are brought into equal motion, and the determination of the circulation to the legs, must relieve the chest and head. These we believe are physiological doctrines, but we enunciate them from personal experience..—*Id*

BENGAL.

THE Session of the Medical College opens this day at 5 P. M., when an Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Professor of Surgery. We trust that the new session will not be disgraced by any secession of the students, and we also hope that if any fresh attempt be made to revolt against the constituted authorities, it will be inexorably and mercilessly punished. Subordination and respect for discipline constitute the basis of civilization.—*Hurkaru, June* 15.

AT all times it affords us sincere pleasure to give publicity to instances of liberal and enlightened views on the part of our Indian fellow-subjects. It is, therefore, with real gratification that we hear of the progress towards self-government evinced by the principal inhabitants of Ishapore, a village in the district of Baraset. A considerable sum, it seems, has been raised by subscription for the purpose of carrying out local improvements. It is much to be desired that this excellent example may be followed by the adjacent towns and villages, and that the reproach of apathy and moral somnolence may be removed from the leaders of Native society.—*Id*

MADRAS.

WE understand that, at the suggestion of the Commissioners appointed to re-organize the D. P. W., Government have resolved to abolish the Lithograph Establishment attached to the Chief Engineer's Office; and in future, to invite public tenders for the execution of such work as they may require to have lithographed. —*Athenæum and Statesman, June* 19.

A FURTHER grant of Rs. 3,500 has been sanctioned by Government, to complete such alterations and repairs as may be necessary in the building formerly occupied by the Bank, prior to the Town Police being removed into it; and Government have ordered that the same should be executed as expeditiously as possible, to enable the Appellate Branch of the High Court being transferred to the Beach Buildings, before the Court adjourns in August next.—*Id.*

CHINCHONA PLANTATIONS.—Mr. McIvor has submitted the following Report of his progress in Chinchona operations during May:—"I am happy to be able to state that two of the largest of our Chinchona plants are producing flower spikes, and no doubt many more will shortly do the same, we may therefore anticipate an early supply of seeds.

The number of plants planted out during the month is 1,631, making a total of 43,028, permanently planted out in the plantations; all of these are making satisfactory progress.

The increase by propagation during the month is 9,632, being 1,183 under the average results of the last six months.

Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants, planted out by His Excellency the Governor, and other gentlemen, on the 30th August 1862, the average growth of these plants during the month is 5 7-11 of an inch, or about 3-11 of an inch less than the growth in April.

The number of plants distributed to the public during the month is 124: the additional plants registered for distribution being 16,300.

TABLE III.—Memorandum of Plants distributed.

Names.	Station.	No. of plants.
Mr. F. N. Maltby	Travancore	16
Dr. Junghuhn	Java	56
Mr. A. R. Lascelles	Ootacamund	12
Mr. M. Anderson	Jamaica	2
Dr. Wiehe	Bombay	10
Dr. T. Anderson	Calcutta	554
Dr. Jamieson	Saharanpore	107
Professor Loes	Calcutta	61
Rajah of	Travancore	521
Major Morgan	Ootacamund	19
Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald	Calcutta	261
Mr. J. W. Money	Do.	581
Dr. W. Bourne	Do.	420
Captain Cox	Wynaad	6
Mrs. Halleck	Do.	2
Mr. R. Sheffield	Ootacamund	12
Dr. F. Day	Cochin	100
Mr. Brown	Tellicherry	12
	Total...	2,752

TABLE.—Register of applications for Chinchona plants in 1863-64.

Names.	Station.	No. of plants.
Mr. G. Dawson	Ootacamund	1,000
Mr. J. Chesson	Mahableshwar	500
Mr. W. Chambers	Ootacamund	1,000
Mr. A. R. Lascelles	Do.	10,000
Mr. T. D. Facien	Kartairy	5,000
Mr. G. Vincent	Do.	5,000
Mr. J. Pierie	Calicut	2,000
Mr. E. B. Thomas	England	500
Mr. G. Stainbank	Kartairy	1,000
Mr. J. H. Schnarrie	Ootacamund	5,000
Mr. G. Southey	Walghat	1,700
Major Morgan	Ootacamund	1,000
Captain R. N. Taylor and heads of families at Coorg	Coorg	5,000
Superintendent Astagram Div.	Mysore	5,000
Mr. J. Knop	Ootacamund	100
Mr. W. Thomas	Ootacamund	400
Capt. T. H. Godfrey	Ootacamund	100
Mr. P. Grant	Coimbatore	100
Dr. A. E. Ross	Honore	200
Major C. P. Taylor	Ootacamund	500
Colonel Faber	Do.	50
Mr. S. James	Do.	200
Major Hodgson	Do.	200
Dr. F. Day	Cochin	5,000
Colonel S. P. Scott	Meyloor	5,000
Major C. M. Fitzgerald	Calcutta	1,000
Lieut. C. J. Jennings	Ootacamund	2,000
Captain Cox	Wynaad	200
Dr. Macnamara	Bengal	1,000
Mr. G. Hurst	Darjeeling	1,000
Mr. Hall	Mahableshwar	500
	Total...	61,000

W. G. McIVOR,
Supt. Govt. Chinchona Plantation.
Government Gardens, Ootacamund, 11th June 1863.

Statement showing the Revenue realized on Imports and Exports in the Madras Presidency up to the end of April 1863.

ARTICLES.	Amount realized from 1st May 1862 to 31st March 1863.	Amount realized in April 1863.	Total.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	78,873	6,284	85,157
Twist	50,746	7,291	58,037
Piece goods	1,65,689	18,745	1,84,434
Betel-Nut boiled and unboiled	60,445	6,111	66,556
Malt Liquors	27,022	1,419	28,441
Railway Stores	26,906	22,109	49,015
Spirits	1,34,194	7,720	1,41,914
Tobacco	8,756	3,788	12,544
Wines and Liquors	At 2 Rs. per Imperial Gallon	67,144	6,651	73,795
	At 1 R. do.	12,934	686	13,620
Total.....	9,75,339	1,16,525	10,91,864
Exports.			
Indigo	73,735	13,078	86,813
Grain and Pulse of all sorts	2,52,345	25,922	2,78,267
Hides, Tanned	30,405	2,474	32,879
Lac dye and Shell Lac	51	...	51
Oils	51,072	13,916	64,988
Saltpetre	23,787	...	23,787
Seeds	68,290	894	69,184
Other Articles	1,14,900	8,740	1,23,640
Total.....	6,14,585	65,024	6,79,609

W. HUDLESTON, Secretary.
Revenue Board Office, Madras, 8th June 1863.—*Daily News, June* 18.

NEILGHERRY.

SIR HOPE GRANT.—The Commander-in-Chief of Madras, from what we can learn is anxious to come to Ootacamund for a change but there is neither house nor hotel room available for His Excellency. Application has been made to the proprietor of the Union Hotel, who is in such a position that he cannot grant hope even to the second magnate in the Presidency. Rumour has it that a new hotel is to be opened in *Bobay house*, which if it be true, a hope dawns upon those dying for an enjoyment of the invigorating climate of this sanitarium.—*Excelsior, June* 18.

THE WEATHER.—For the two months preceding the present western monsoon, an unusual quantity of rain has fallen. During April, 9 inches were recorded, and in the course of May, 6 inches. When rainfall like this occurs, the two first months of the western monsoon, June and July, are comparatively fair and pleasant. Subsequently, we may expect the usual quantity of rain, the average amount of which during the whole year, as we lately noticed, does not exceed 45 inches. But even when the monsoon prevails in all its violence, the mornings and a considerable part of the forenoon are fine, thus enabling residents and visitors to take the necessary amount of exercise. Exercise is essential to the preservation of health on the Neilgherries at any time, but more especially so during a dry monsoon, such as we are now experiencing, which is generally considered as unhealthy compared with the salubrity of wet months. The affections most prevalent are of a catarrhal nature, and they point to exercise as the most effectual preventive or remedy. Cold, dry winds, have the effect of checking the action of the skin, and when we remember that while walking on level ground in the scorching heat of the plains, three or four miles at the least are required to promote free perspiration, the amount of exercise necessary in a climate like this, notwithstanding the up and downs which the pedestrian has to encounter, must be proportionably larger. If people here would keep this fact in view, and act on it, they would, instead of finding the air harsh and raw, pronounce it refreshing and bracing. Horse exercise, although a great many indulge in it, we do not consider so conducive to health as walking. On the back of a horse, the upper portions of the body receive all the motion, and where the organs situated in that part are unhealthy, the stimulus given to them at the expense of the lower extremities must be prejudical. In walking, all parts of the body are brought into equal motion, and the determination of the circulation to the legs, must relieve the chest and head. These we believe are physiological doctrines, but we enunciate them from personal experience..—*Id*

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was enough. His Majesty then rose to leave, but forgot to pay for his coffee: the cavejee, however, was seside himself that he hardly knew whether to insist on payment or to serve the whole company *gratis*. It ended in the Sultan setting out, accompanied by the cavejee and every body else, to walk to the old bridge where his suite and a couple of the palace carriages were awaiting him. Before embarking, his Majesty turned to his late boon-companions, and thanked them for their remarks on men and things, which, he assured them, he would not forget.—*Times, June* 4.

RHODES.

Our correspondence from Rhodes is dated the 20th instant. The recent calamities have created the utmost alarm, and an exodus has commenced almost every person who has the means is emigrating from the unfortunate Island. Our correspondent says that shocks of earthquake continue from time to time, houses and walls are constantly falling, and the people are under the painfulest apprehensions and have lost all confidence in the stability of the land.—*Smyrna Mail, May* 26.

STATE OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

(From the Times, June 2.)

A RECENT communication from an Inspector of Factories to the Home Secretary contains information of so much interest respecting the state of the Cotton Districts that it has just appeared in the form of a Parliamentary return. From this document we certainly learn some extraordinary facts. The revival of work is represented as so considerable that employment is now scarce in certain towns only. It is even said that the weekly consumption of cotton by the spinners amounts at present to 23,590 bales, whereas it amounted to no more than 48,300 bales even in the year 1860. From this it would seem that the Cotton Trade is about half what it was in the times of prosperity, though we cannot exactly reconcile this conclusion with Mr. Farnall's statistics, which show a diminution of one-third only in the recipients of relief. However, there is no doubt that all classes interested in the Cotton Industry consider the worst to be over, and the account given of their opinions on this subject is very remarkable indeed.

The employers of labour are actually building new mills or enlarging old ones. In Bolton, where the hands are reported as working upon the average four days a week, "seven or eight of the largest mills are rising up or filling with machinery." In the Colne district, where they are already working full time "there are preparations making for 20,000 added spindles and 5,325 looms." At Padiham they are on four day's time, and 1450 new looms are to be constructed. In the Burnley district, where the people are also working four days a week, the spindles will be increased by 150,500 and the looms by 3,600. At Leigh, Stockport, and Hyde "two or three large mills are built or being extended;" and, in fact, adds Mr. Baker, "this seems the case more or less everywhere roundabout." In evidence of the fact an authen

...have lost much of their artillery, and confine us on ...ensive, fortifying the few places they have ...

"April 19.—Nothing of importance has occurred in Puebla. The enemy is now firing on the Fort of Carmen.

"April 25.—I have nothing fresh to report. The firing on Fort Carmen has entirely ceased."

"The following report is from General Comonfort, whose army is stationed between the capital and Puebla. This force consists of 4,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry:—

"'An engagement took place on the 15th of April between the French forces and a portion of my army, in which the former were completely routed, leaving in our hands 500 head of cattle, mules, horses, and ammunition.'

"The different States are raising regiments for the war, which has now become so popular throughout Mexico that all able to bear arms are flocking to assist in repelling the invader. The siege of Puebla will be known in Europe by the character of an expedition which has been changed into a war of devastation."

THE DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

(From the Times, June 1.)

We take the following account of the death of General "Stonewall" Jackson—his wound and subsequent sufferings—from the *Richmond Inquirer* of May 13:—

"General Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening (May 2), was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was in the darkness of the night mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the same arm between the elbow and wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the Plank-road, about 60 yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Captain Wormley, to whom he remarked, 'All my wounds are by my own men.' He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road, before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out 'Cavalry, charge!' and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Captain Boswell was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and fell among our own men. Colonel Couchfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton, Lieutenants Morrison and Smith, escaped uninjured. General Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter-bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm, and injuring his side severely. The enemy's fire of Artillery on this road was terrific. General Jackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened; then placed in an ambulance, and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. M'Guire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was nearly pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, 'Who have you there?' He told the doctor, 'Do not tell the troops I am wounded.'

"After the reaction a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Walls, and M'Guire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, 'If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?' He replied, 'Yes, certainly, Dr. M'Guire—do for me whatever you think is right.' The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way was doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, and when she left the battle spoke cheerfully of the result, and said:—'If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out. They had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position.' This was said smilingly. He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds; never spoke of them unless asked. On Sunday evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to Chancellor's house, near Guinea's depot. He was cheerful; called for a bowl of milk, and, addressing General Rhodes, said said that his Major-General's commission ought to date from Sunday, the grand charge of his old Stonewall brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said, 'Men who live through this war together will be a band apart.' He was one of the Stonewall brigade' to their children.' He insisted that the term 'Stonewall' belonged to them, and not to him.

"During the ride to Guinea's he complained greatly of heat, and, besides wet applications to his wounds, begged that a wet cloth might be laid to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well on Monday night and ate with relish the next morning. On Tuesday his wounds were doing very well. He asked, 'Can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field?' He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his staff, but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. Friday night, while his surgeon, who had not slept for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and ordered his boy Jim to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying, 'The General is in great pain.' The pain was in the right side, and due to laryngeal pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter. On Thursday Mrs. Jacks n arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased. He suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered no pain, but prostration increased.

"On Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said:—'Very good; very good. It is all right.' He had previously said:—'I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given me for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could.' He asked of Major Pendleton, 'Who is preaching at head-quarters to-day?' He sent messages to the General Assembly, expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virgina. During delirium his mind reverted to the battle field, and he sent orders to General A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Major Hawks, his commissary, and to Major Harris, frequently; he expressed to his aides his wish that Major-General Ewell should be ordered to command his corps. His confidence in General Ewell was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter."

The Richmond journals of the 13th are filled with details of the funeral of the hero, and the mourning in Richmond. There were rumours of his death on the evening of Sunday, the 11th, confirmed by the positive announcement next morning, when, in accordance with the recommendation of the mayor, all business was suspended. The arrival of the special train, bringing the remains to Richmond, in the afternoon, was awaited by an immense and sorrowing crowd. At a meeting of the City Council it was resolved that,—

"Impressed with the great calamity sustained by their countrymen in his death, and desirous of expressing their sense of his virtues and his services in the most emphatic manner, they think that justice to his memory requires them to refrain from an attempt at eulogy, which no language can adequately express. They leave it there for the historian to record from the times in which he lived, and when his public career shall have borne its full fruits, to portray character and conduct rarely equalled in the world's history. Resolved—That they tender to his afflicted widow their most heartfelt condolence, and beg leave, as citizens of the Republic, to share in her grief for a loss alike irreparable to her and to the country."

On the following day there was a solemn procession in Richmond, from the Capitol through the streets of the city, the President, the principal officers of State, the mayor and council of the city, two regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and the Richmond Lafayette artillery all joining in it, along with an immense crowd of citizens, ladies and gentlemen, children, soldiers, and servants. The hearse was drawn up in front of the Capitol, and the body removed to the Hall of Representatives, where it lay in state in front of the Speaker's seat, preparatory to being conveyed to Lexington next day. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin, and at night hundreds were turned away, after hours of fruitless efforts, without seeing the face of the departed warrior.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(From the special Correspondent of the Times, June 3.)

Cracow, *May* 26.

Yesterday and the day before being great *fête* days, we have now been two days without any local newspapers; and the consequence is the circulation of a variety of reports which would not stand editorial examination for a moment, but which do very well to pass from mouth to mouth in a city where the public are so ravenous for news of a particular kind, that they will swallow anything that is presented to them if it only be flavoured so as to suit their national and patriotic tastes. That Count Mensdorff-Pouilly (who is now in Cracow on his way to Vienna) has been recalled from the Governorship of Galicia as a punishment for the harsh measures he has adopted towards insurgents wishing to cross from Galicia to the Kingdom; that the insurgents of Podolia have gained possession of Kamieniec-Podolski; that a revolution has taken place at St. Petersburg; that troops have been ordered at the same time from the Baltic coast to Warsaw and from Warsaw to the Baltic coast, from Podolia to Warsaw and from Warsaw to Podolia—in short, that the Russians are now making frantic attempts to strengthen themselves at some points without weakening themselves at others; that Little Russia, east of the Dnieper, is preparing to throw off the Imperial yoke, and that the students of the University of Kharkoff, with some thousand persons of the upper and middle classes, have already taken up arms; that the active intervention of France, England, and Austria, or of one or more of those Powers, by the consent of all three, has been decided upon,—such are the principal rumours that have now got hold of the public ear in Cracow. In the meanwhile the Polish political barometer seems really to point to "fair," if the great rise which has taken place during the last few days in the national hopes can be accepted as any indication. False news is flying about in abundance, but at the same time, nothing is more true than that the Poles have recently gained great successes in the province of which Warsaw is the capital, and in the extreme east and extreme west of Lithuania, and that the insurrection is gradually spreading over the whole of the immense tract of country comprised in the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. This "Russian" country is, it must be remembered, nearly twice as large as the so-called Kingdom of Poland, while it has no fortresses of any importance, and not more than from 45,000 to 50,000 troops to keep it in subjection. Here, as in Lithuania, the Russians have thought themselves safe—grounding their confidence on a belief that the Ruthenians, as ethnological cousins of the Russians (a relationship of which the Ruthenians are ignorant) and as members of the Russian church, must naturally prefer Russian tyranny, to Polish liberty. The Ruthenian peasantry, according to the plan of the Russian Government, were to seize, bind, and, if necessary, slay the Polish proprietors, who have been proved in numerous Russian articles and pamphlets to be foreigners, having no more right to hold land on Russian or Ruthenian soil than (by the same argument) Englishmen, or Scotchmen speaking the English language, have to hold land among the Gaelic population of the highlands. In these provinces, in which the Russians are trying to get up a war of classes and of races all the towns and all the civilisation are Polish. The proprietors are either Ruthenians by origin, who have adopted the Polish language, as Irish, Scotch, and Welsh proprietors, and as the proprietors of Jersey, have adopted the English language; or they are Poles by origin whose families have in many instances been established in the country since the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries.

When the insurrection was just beginning in these Ruthenian provinces, the National Government of Poland, in the name and signing with the arms of Poland, Lithuania, and Ruthenia, issued a manifesto in the Polish and Ruthenian languages, pledging itself to respect the national tongue, customs, and religion of the Ruthenians, and assigning to the Ruthenian peasantry in free-hold the farms for which they in ancient times performed statute labour, and under the new regulations of 1861 were expected to pay rent. The Russian local officials, with cynical, half-comical audacity, issued a counter proclamation, telling the peasants that as for property they should have not only their own farms for nothing, but also all the private estates of the proprietors, together with whatever moveable goods they could lay their hands upon. The peasants were also assured in some places that if they would only stick to the Russian Government and help it to overcome the Polish proprietors, who wished to deprive them of their farms, they should be made noblemen and have no more work to do.

Around the city of Kieff (where the Poles ought not to have attempted an insurrection—so certain was it to be forthwith suppressed), around Zytomir, the capital of Volhynia, and in one or two other towns where Russian officials abound the peasants were induced to attack the proprietors, and were led against them by gendarmery and police disguised in peasants' clothes. In the great majority of the country districts, however, the peasants are said to be well inclined towards the Polish National Government. This is believed to be especially the case in the Ukraine ("government" or province of Kieff), where the agricultural Cossacks are reminded by the Poles of their former freedom, and invited to elect their old *hetmans*, as of old.

The proprietors in the Ruthenian provinces, as in Lithuania, are joining or have already joined the insurrection. Thousands of the petty nobility deprived by Nicholas of their harmless, but to them very valuable, privileges (such as exemption from corporal punishment and from the conscription), have taken up arms, but at present carry, for the most part, nothing better than sithes. It is among this class that the insurrection will find the greatest number of recruits, and here there will be no hesitation. No promises from the Government can have any effect upon Poles, who remember that their ancestors voted at the election of the King, and that they have been reduced by a Russian Emperor almost to the position of serfs. It is from this class of petty and nearly pennyless nobles that Nicholas proposed to take the forty-five thousand families whom (in a celebrated *ukase* which it was ultimately found impossible to execute) he ordered to be banished to Caucasus. When we remember that 15,000 of these families were to have been taken from the three Ruthenian provinces we can understand that there may well be 15,000 insurgents now in the field in Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine.

The Russian Government had persuaded itself that because the Polish language had long been proscribed in the Polish provinces incorporated with the Russian empire, because Russian schools, churches, and a Russian administration had been forced upon the population, that therefore these provinces had or lost really become Russian. The notion was as absurd as that of the Governor of Kieff, who, when it was proposed to bring out the Polish opera of *Halka* in that city, objected for a long while, and at last assented only on condition that the Polish characters represented in it should wear Russian costumes. In the Polish Provinces incorporated with the Russian Empire the tyranny of the Russians has been twenty times as severe as in the "kingdom." Systematic endeavours have been made to destroy the Polish element root and branch, and the present Emperor, on receiving addresses from the nobility of one of the provinces, was not ashamed to say in reply:—"I recognize no Poles here; I am standing now on Russian soil, and am speaking to Russians." In the insurrection in Lithuania, and in the three south-eastern provinces this curious theory, which the Emperor had been taught to repeat, has received rather a rude shock.

The Mayor and all the officials of Mielow are still in Cracow. It will, perhaps, be remembered that these men have had to fly absconding for having neglected for days on end the duties of their offices, and for having reported in appropriate language to the central power the fact—sufficiently striking not to be passed over in silence—that the town under their administration had been sacked and burned, and many of the inhabitants murdered by the Russian soldiery. Like the burgomaster who admitted that he sometimes cheated at cards, but added that he did not like people to tell him of it, so the Russian Government, without denying that its troops commit barbarous acts, yet will not allow them to be described in official documents as barbarians. Perhaps some English readers may be curious to know how the civil authorities in the districts ravaged by the Russians contrive now to speak of their misdeeds without employing expressions calculated to give offence to the sensitive Russian Government. There are two reports sent in last month, in which not one insulting epithet is applied to the Russians, but in which a few damning facts are presented with all possible simplicity:—

"1. Report from the Mayor of the Commune of Tagodna to the Civil Governor of Radom.

"April 28, 1863.

"This day, at 4 in the morning, a band of insurgents to the number of 300 was attacked by a Russian detachment. After several hours' hard fighting the insurgents were dispersed, and sought refuge in the woods, when the Russians entered the village, and began firing upon the peasants and attacking them with their bayonets. After wounding several of them very severely and knocking down several women, they set fire to the village, and all that those poor people possessed has been destroyed."

"II. Report from the Mayor of the Town of Crasowca to the Civil Governor of Radom.

"April 16, 1838.

"At noon to-day a detachment of Russian troops, under the command of Major Rudiger, entered our town. The soldiers killed seven persons and wounded many very seriously, including several women. I can affirm that all the killed and all the wounded were most peaceable people, and that no attack was made on our side, nor had we in the whole city one single firearm.'

THE DERBY DAY.

(From the Times, May 21.)

Yesterday was most emphatically a bad day for both races—the Derby and the human. It is not often that the Londoners' festival is spoilt by the weather. Since the Prince Consort with the Prince of Prussia saw the race run in driving rain, half sleet, half snow, in 1857, there has been no wet Derby. The very name of the race is associated in one's mind with heat and glare, blue veils, dust, gritty fowls, and tepid champagne, so that, on the whole, the dwellers in this most changeful climate of ours have, after all, but little reason to complain. As with other things, however, so is it with the weather, the present miseries of one wet day are sufficient to obliterate a hundred sunny memories of others; and we venture to think that it will take many fine Derbys quite to efface the recollection of the superlatively miserable one yesterday. We need hardly say how bad it was in the weather, and the weather main the attendance thin and poor; and the false starts for the great event, false starts which occupied nearly an hour in the cold biting rain, made every one impatient and angry, and the heavy pouched state of the course made the pace of the race itself slow, and as much a trial of strength as speed, so that, altogether, the Derby of 1863 will only be looked back upon with pleasure by those who stood on the winner.

The morning, however, gave no token of such accumulated disappointments. It had been wet and was dull, with lowering clouds on the horizon, which the delicate attentions of a north-east wind threatened to bring more prominently forward as the day wore on; still it was dry though cold, and by soon after 10 o'clock the lines of vehicles of all kinds began to splash their way towards the south in their wonted numbers. There was, however, a far greater preponderance of gentlemen clad in waterproofs and carrying stout umbrellas than one likes to see on these gala days; all the private carriages were closed, the public ones were much more full inside than out, there was an almost total absence of lady visitors, there were none of those amusing little parties cramming open tax-carts and accommodating a couple of visitors on the shafts, there were none of the open vans that go so well till a very narrow part of the road is reached, when they break down hopelessly, and, worse than all, after 11 o'clock, there was a most visible decrease in the number of vechicles altogether. Before 12 it had begun to rain, and in these few words are summed up the discomforts of the day. There is no outdoor festivity, however attractive, there is no party to enjoy it, however hilarious, which can long withstand the influence of English rain when it begins in a businesslike way on a public holyday. It rained yesterday not by fits and star s, with fine but delusive intervals between, but with a steady monotonous downpour of fine coldwet, as if the w ather was determined to do its work slowly, but to do it well. At first there was a little playful *badinage* from the more venturesome of the pedestrians who lined the roads near Clapham, but even this soon ceased as the rain increased, and the jokers and the joked came to equal terms as regarded miseries, and the long dull train of vehicles went plashing silently on, churning the yellow gravel into a creamy slush, neither mud nor water, though possessing all the most unpleasant attributes of each. Thus through Cheam and Sutton wound the long line, its occupants either cowering under umbrellas from the remorseless drip and plash, or gazing with vindictive gloominess from carriage windows out upon the leaden sky and mists of driving rain. The roads were deep and dreadfully heavy, more than the usual proportion of horses succumbed from sheer fatigue, and now and then a vehicle itself would come to grief, founder, and go down with all hands in the mud. But in these latter cases the victims escaped the relentless chaff which always follows these annoying accidents on fine days. There seemed to be a general and not unnatural impression that those who were thus compelled to turn back were rather fortunate than otherwise; and, no matter what their muddy plight, every one saw at a glance that it must be their own case if, when they reached the course, they ventured to alight and walk a dozen yards from their carriages. At Epsom itself the carriages were joined by an attenuated stream of very damp pedestrians, which the Brighton and South-Western trains kept filtering through the muddy town and out upon the Downs, where both crowd and mud culminated.

The miserable state of affairs was more forcibly told here than at any portion of the journey. Where were the negro melodists, the conjurors, and tumblers? Where the "kerreet kards," gipsies, "brushers down," performing monkeys, and precocious children? What had become of the weighing-machines, the "three throws," and sallow vagabonds who parody the "noble art" and batter at each other's faces with old mouldy gloves in hope of coppers? Where, in short, were all the dingy bedouins of England who travel through to this great gathering, and somehow—sometimes honestly—contrive to pick up money enough to tide them over till the Cup Day at Ascot? Scarcely any were visible yesterday. The niggers, washed by the drizzle into dingy half-castes, had given up the songs to which none would listen in the rain, and, armed with wisps of straw did something like a business by wiping the boots of those who struggled over the Downs through the great sheets of mingled clay and chalk, which made them look like pools of whitewash. At one part a whole corps of acrobats, in soaked fleshings and tarnished spangles, was similarly engaged, though their dress bore muddy evidence that their professional pursuits had been tried, and tried in vain, before they were driven to this last resource. What more need be said than this? What could speak more forcibly of the utter wreck of all the Derby sports, when we find a family that should by rights be standing on their backs in wooden platters, ignobly competing with the boot boys, and sending coppers for scraping the mud and slime from the boots of any who could walked a dozen yards? As connected with the Derby the whole picture was painful to see, though turning to the course itself does not mend matters. The Hill opposite the Stand is a swampy void—the course itself is thinly indicated by a dark line of umbrellas, looking like rows of monstrous fungi sprung from the damp. The open Stands are empty save for dripping benches, the covered ones are full, so very full, indeed, as to give forth quite a little steam in the keen air, as though their occupants were simmering gently; even the top of the Grand Stand itself looks thin and meagre, though every occupant holds up a spacious umbrella, large enough, in some cases, to cover half-a-dozen. But there is nothing doing,—absolutely nothing. Even the stable-boys and racing grooms who lounge about near the Grand Stand, most of whom are known to have seen the favourite that morning, and others who are distantly related to men who had friends in the paddock last year, are of no account just now. The first object of all arriving without shelter seems to be to find it, and of those who bring their shelter with them not to quit it if they can do otherwise. Comparatively speaking there are no ladies, though, strange to say, in spite of the dulness, there are an unusual number of shirtless "Welchers," who, trusting to fortune and a false address, are willing to give any odds against any horse that runs. Yet no one speculates. Even in the narrow dark winding passages of the Grand Stand, every passage, room, seat, and arrangement is in a positive disgrace to those who have charge of it, and an intolerable nuisance to those who have to use it, there is dulness, endless even in the miserable sort of half-lighted cellar where the jockeys in their dresses—hard, eager looking little men come with their saddles and bridles to be weighed. Even in the paddock, that repertory of equine beauty, there is not much animation. The rain has stopped, but is certain to come on again soon, and what with what it is and what it may come and what it may further do before the race there is perplexity and fear abroad. Yet there is more doing here than elsewhere, for in the paddock come only those who are really interested in the horses—their owners, trainers, and the members of the Jockey Club, and chief bookmakers.

Early Purl, as becomes his name, is among the first to enter—a tall and very powerful flea-bitten gray—a colour unknown on the Downs. Though heavy looking, he is a formidable horse, and one which the fast approaching showers of rain make more formidable with every minute. Near him comes Hospodar, a splendid looking black colt,—too good looking, in fact, a kind of horse more likely to deserve attention in the Park than on the Epsom Downs. No one has time to bestow much attention on him now, for all eyes turn towards the favourite, who comes gently over the grass with a long slep, light springy tread, and head thrown proudly up, eyeing the antagonists he passes with a quick disdainful stare of his large eyes. With a coat shining like satin, with limbs trained down to the finest symmetry of racing form, he looks at every point perfection—a Derby winner. That was a fault in him it was that he looked too much like such a heavy course as that he had to run over, but the objection was regarded as almost captious. Even now writing after the event, we may fairly say that amid all the uncertainties of the turf there were few things more certain than that Lord Clifden would prove the winner. We question if his defeat of yesterday will much affect his position in future races, for beyond a doubt few finer horses have ever been seen in the paddock. Saccharometer attracted a great deal of attention, and Tambour Major, who afterwards nearly spoilt the whole race, showed his villainous temper at every step. Of the winner, and second favourite, Macaroni, there was but one opinion in the paddock—that the race, barring accidents, lay between that horse and Lord Clifden. But, while the temper of the latter was as gentle as a lady's back, there was a certain wild high-bred fire visible in every movement of Macaroni, which showed him a horse who would stay in the race till he died—possessed of a spirit at least which nothing could quell and which when a pinch came would stand his jockey in good stead.

Out from the paddock all the horses came shortly before 3, followed by a larger retinue of owners, trainers, and friends than we have often seen before. Macaroni, Major again shows his temper, stops, jibs, and evidently gathers himself up to throw his rider, when some others come past at a canter and the racer blood breaks out, and away he goes with a long clear stride streaming over the turf like a bird. The favourite goes down at a gentle canter, held in easily by Fordham, but not so Macaroni, who, with head turned rapidly from side to side, breaks into a gallop and draws Challoner on to his feet in the stirrups in his efforts to hold him in. It is a long time before they return—long enough to give time to the cold wind to bring up the rain, which again comes down steadily and heavily. At last they come back in twos and threes, some quietly—that is, for racehorses—some at a splitting pace which nothing can hold in. Just at about 3 o'clock they muster at the starting-post, and another of the long disappointments of the day commences. In vain Mr. M'George tries to make a start—in vain Jess Wells uses all his coaxing and generalship on Tambour Major. The horse won't follow, won't lead, won't do anything, but stop the race. Can Admiral Rous devise no rule for such a horse as this? Start after start is made, sometimes halfway up the hill, sometimes only going a hundred yards or so, but nothing avails. Some of the horses are sweating, all are fretting, and many of the impatient weedy ones are more than half tired. The 10th start comes, then the 20th, then the 30th, yet still they are not off, and each fresh failure is hailed with derision and popular mockery by the crowd, who offer to send for Mr. Rarey or to lead the horse home for nothing if Count Batthyany will let him go. At last, on the 32d, all the other horses get well together without the wicked one, which stays again behind, so the flag is lowered, as it ought to have been half an hour before, the bell rings, and amid a great shout the race commences, the favourite leading. It seems as if, as with the Marquis of last year, the powers of Lord Clifden were too much relied on, for at once the desperate risk is attempted of trying to ride down the field. In all great races, as the public are aware, there are a certain number of horses which at the start can distance anything for a quarter of a mile or more, but which cannot "say," as it is termed, over a long course, giving place, as they fall off, to better animals, which can with ease keep with the main body, and still have speed enough to pass ahead at once when their riders call upon them near the post. Is is these horses, and not those which lead up the hill for a spurt, or down to the Corner, which make the "exciting races;" and it was against these that at the outset the Marquis wasted his strength and lost the race last year. So was it on this occasion with Lord Clifden. Either Fordham could not hold him, or he was trying over so heavy a course to cut down the field. He kept his lead round the Corner and into the straight with the crowd of fiercely galloping antagonists nearly two lengths behind him. But near the Stand the head of Macaroni showed nearer and nearer, and the powerful frame of Early Purl began to clear itself from the ruck, with Rapid Rhone close upon it. In 20 yards more Macaroni is close on Lord Clifden, and Fordham calls upon his horse with whip and spur. Oh, for a moment of the dash and speedwhich kept him foremost even with the fleet weeds which could not stay! The favourite's game is played out. With a evident distress he makes an effort, he turns his head from side to side as his lead diminishes on his gathering followers, and the chesnut head and mane of Macaroni shows clear above, but not beyond the favourite's. For 60 or 80 yards he struggles to maintain his lead, then slackens for a few seconds visibly, and loses by a head. There was a great shout as numbers 7, 15, and 3 went up at the post, and Macaroni, Lord Clifden, and Rapid Rhone are ranked respectively the first, second, and third in the Derby of 1863.

The time of the race was taken, as on the last occasion by Benson's chronograph, which registers the fractions of seconds. The return of this instrument gave the start at 3·56 and 20 seconds, the time of arrival at the post, 3·59 minutes 12 seconds and 2-10ths of a second: time of running the race, 2 minutes 52 seconds and 2-10th,—a slow pace compared with other Derby races, though a fast one if only the heavy state of the course is considered.

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French Calf Lace Shoes.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so ... gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they ha... received the goods) according to promise, he cannot exe... any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent for immediate payment.
Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PATRIDGE.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much ... skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their art, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public ... Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS,
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables & Forge,
Babcock Tank Road, Mazagon.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTRY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.
Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dotoonn, near Sirr.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.
TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS. ... TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains complete, Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORDSHIRE AND DEVIZE BATH, with a general assortment for adult and children.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows.
1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers.
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Mall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Thy, Clapshaw, and Page.*
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves;
Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke;*
Racket Balls and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Cricket Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & SON'S ... Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, Collard Tongue, Veloute Pies, Preserved Dessert Fruits Crystalized and in Syrup, Potted Games and Meats for Invalids, Westphalia Hams, Hamgro' Beef, Potted Tongue, Bologna Sausage, Herrings a la Anchovies, Soups and Vegetables, Petit Pois, Do. do. Haricot, Careens, Macedon Lequires, Chicken and Rice, Ox Tail, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Hare, Giblet and Mutton Broths, Strasbourg Meats, Anchovy Paste, Essence of Anchovies, Salmi Game, Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. canisters, Best Durham Mustard, Bon Bons and Crackers in Bottles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Pickled Salmon, Oxford Sausages, in Bread and Jelly, Lyon Sausages, Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both Crystalized and in Juice and Noyeau, Imperial Plums, Turkey Figs, Burnt Almonds, Burnt Onions, Preserved Ginger, Muscatell Raisins, Apricot Peaches, Cherries, Marmalade, Mixed Rings, Boar's Head and Truffles, Assorted Pates, Black and Red Currants, Damsons, Greengages, Wiena Plums, Apples, Corisee de Montmorent, Gooseberries.
In Jars.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Revolving Rifles, Silecoat's Patent Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL BROTHERS of Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.
T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply of Watches every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.
T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Bolstaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarette, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.
Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mugs, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Ride Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.
Nickle-silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemen's.
Do. do. do. Ladies', set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies'.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions, Portmanteaus, Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies, Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candlesticks and Shades.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.
Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.
1. La Belle D'Orleans Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.
1. Fanella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leben Galop.
Terms—Cash.
Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

DINS